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**ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
*Incorporated March 18, 1851.*

**OFFICERS.**  
President—George Swape.  
Vice President—S. R. Russell.  
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.  
Treasurer—David McCreary.  
Executive Committee—Robert McCard  
Andrew Haintzelman, Jacob King,  
MANAGERS.  
George Swape, E. Q. Fainestock,  
D. A. Buehler, Wm. B. Wilson,  
R. McCarley, H. A. Picking,  
Jacob King, A. B. Goodler,  
A. Haintzelman, John Wolford,  
D. McCreary, R. G. McConnel,  
M. Eichelberger, John Picking,  
S. R. Russell, Abel T. Wright,  
J. R. Hersh, Abdiel F. Gitt,  
S. Durboraw, J. H. Marshall,  
John Cunningham.

☞ This Company is limited in its opera-  
tions to the county of Adams. It has been  
in successful operation for more than 15  
years, and in that period has paid all losses  
and expenses, *without any assessment* of busi-  
ness. It also has a large surplus capital in the Treasury.  
The Company employs no Agents—all busi-  
ness being done by the Managers, who are  
annually elected by the Stockholders. Any  
person desiring an Insurance can apply  
to any of the above named Managers for further  
information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the  
office of the Company on the last Wednesday  
in every month, at 2 P. M.  
Sept 21.

**GREAT DISCOVERY!**  
**KUNKEL'S**  
**BITTER WINE OF IRON,**  
FOR the cure of weak Stomachs, General  
Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the  
Stomach, and all cases requiring a Tonic.  
This Wine includes the most agreeable and  
Efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of  
Magnetic Oxide combined, with the most

beric of vegetable tonics. Yellow Peruvian  
 Bark. The effect in many cases of debility  
 loss of appetite, and general prostration, is  
 an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with an  
 valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It aug-  
 ments the appetite, arouses the pulse, take  
 muscular flabbiness, removes the palor  
 and debility, and gives a bristly vigor to the coun-  
 tenance.  
 Do you want something to strengthen you  
 Do you want a good appetite?  
 Do you want to build up your constitution  
 Do you want to get rid of nervousness?  
 Do you want to feel well?  
 Do you want energy?  
 Do you want to sleep well?  
 Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling  
 If you do, try  
**KENNEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON**  
 This truly valuable Tonic has been thor-  
 oughly tested by all classes of the com-  
 munity, that it is now deemed indispensa-  
 ble a tonic medicine. It costals little, puri-  
 fies the blood, gives tone to the stomach, re-  
 vivates the system, and prolongs life. We  
 now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.  
**COUNTERFEITS.**  
 Beware of COUNTERFEITS.—As **KENNEL'S**  
 Bitter Wine of Iron is the only article of ef-  
 fectual remedy in the known world for the  
 permanent cure of Despair and Debility  
 and as there are a number of imitations of

ed to the public, we would caution the  
 community to purchase none but the genuine  
 article, manufactured by S. A. Kunkel, and  
 its stamp on the top of the cork of every  
 bottle. The very fact that others are attempt-  
 ing to imitate this valuable remedy, prove  
 its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.  
 The Bitter Wine of Iron is put up in 75 cent  
 and \$1.00 bottles, and sold by all respectable  
 druggists throughout the country. Be particu-  
 lar that every bottle bears the face and  
 signature of the proprietor's signature.  
 S. A. Kunkel, Wholesale and Retail  
 Apothecaries, 113 Market St., Harrisburg,  
 Pa. J. BYEULER, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Nov. 3.—61r.

**MANHOOD;**  
**NOT LOST! How Restored! Just Pub-**  
**lished in a Sealed Envelope; Price**  
**One Cent.** Learn the Nature, Treat-  
 ment, Radical cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal  
 Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness  
 and Involuntary Emissions, including Im-  
 potency, Consumption, and Mental and  
 Physical Debility, by ROBT. J. CULVER  
 WELLS, M.D.

The important fact that the awful conse-  
 quences of Self Abuse may be effectually re-  
 medied, and a vigorous application of the  
 numerous medicinal Linctus, and

ings, is here clearly and unambiguously  
 and entirely new and highly successful treat-  
 ment as adopted by the celebrated author  
 enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at-  
 tain the best possible rest, thereby avoiding all  
 the advanced neurotics of the day. This  
 system will prove a boon to thousands and  
 thousands.  
 Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-  
 dress, on the receipt of six cents, or two  
 postage stamps, by addressing,  
 CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,  
 127 Broadway, New York, P. O. Box, 4586,  
 Nov. 11-1y.  
 The Confessions and Experience of an  
 Invalid.  
 PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a  
 warning and a caution to young men  
 who suffer from Nervous Debility, Prematu-  
 re Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time  
 the means of Self-Cure, by one who expe-  
 rienced himself, after being put to great ex-  
 pense through medical imposition and quacke-  
 ry. Single copies may be had of the author,  
 ATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford,  
 Dutchess county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid  
 addressed envelope.  
 May 26.

at the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Conner have everything in very beautiful order. — The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, painting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

**Come, One and All!**

THE subscriber having re-opened his Dispensary in the N. W. - east corner of the State Street, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his excellent ALB. COOK, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. &c. Inquire, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 25 — (f

**BAKER'S PLANTATION BITTERS or Oriental Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. H. HARRIS'S Dispensary.** [Feb. 17.

**DISPENSARY, all kinds, at Dr. R. HARRIS'S NEW Family, Drug and Prescriptions Dispensary.**

WE have just received a new assortment of Quinquina, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

DESLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the Dispensary.







## A Remarkable Story.

A Respectable Girl Duped—Marriage on a Short Acquaintance.

A letter from Palmyra (N. Y.) to the Rochester Express tells this curious story:

A remarkable (Leap Year) courtship and marriage came off in our quiet village last week, resulting disastrously to all the parties concerned. The whole case is not so fully developed, as to enable one to give a full relation. It seems that a Miss C. M., a highly respected young lady of twenty years, had been holding a correspondence with a young officer in a military camp in New Jersey, who had sent her an introductory letter vouching for his respectability. Said letter was written by an acquaintance of hers, who also was an officer. Several letters passed, he sending his photograph, and a request for her photograph; all this was very pleasant and honorable.

On Monday of last week, a young and rather prepossessing man of about five-and-twenty years, dressed in military clothing arrived here, and called on the lady and announced himself as her dear correspondent. He was cordially received as such by Miss C. M., notwithstanding the parties failed to discover any similarity of likeness between him and the photograph, but this she explained to her satisfaction by saying it was taken before he went into the service three years ago. Monday and Tuesday things went on lovingly, and he visited the morning prayer meetings, sang and spoke, and all were greatly edified thereby. The account that he gave of himself was that he had resigned about four months previous, was now a Deputy Provost Marshal, was at Vicksburg when taken prisoner, and was at Libby Prison eight months and was in the Gettysburg fight. On Tuesday night, much against the will of the parents and friends, they were married. The next day he began to look after some workmen to paint and paper his new father-in-law's house. His bargain with the painter was fair, showing plenty of greenbacks, and offering to pay down on fulfillment of the contract. He looked at a number of fine residences, but failed to strike a bargain. In conversation with the clergyman who married them, he stated that he had \$500 on Main street, \$500, but being a stranger, and having already gained some notoriety, he would not advertise it—"he did not care for the money." He claimed to be the owner of a farm of two hundred acres, near Elmira. Friday afternoon, Mr. officer, who had already assumed two or three names, procured a carriage and horses of Mr. Stacey, of the Eagle, and rode out, but did not, it seems return as per agreement. In the morning the lady arrived for the bride, which was opened by the parents, and found in her from her true correspondent, the owner of the photograph. This document resulted in sending officers Clark and Howe, in pursuit of the team and the deluded bride.

At Cambridge he was arrested, ironed, and placed in a cage. The eyes of the late Miss C. M. being opened, she upbraided him for his deceit, and declared she would return home, which she did. The young scamp had to be knocked down before he would yield. To officer Clark he confessed he was a deserter from the army, and wished him to call the Provost Marshal, preferring to fall in to his hands. Officer Clark deemed it proper to notify the Provost, and did so. During the few minutes' absence, the prisoner had wrenched off his irons, and burnt such papers in his possession as he thought proper. He is certainly a most accomplished villain.

The affair has caused much excitement. It is due the parents of the misguided young lady to say that they were opposed to the hasty marriage, and insisted on a week's time, but the couple were determined, and threatened going somewhere else to have the ceremony consummated, and fearing that would make the affair more ridiculous, they reluctantly and tearfully consented.

**Exciting Scene—Treasure in Congress.** An exciting scene occurred in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The resolutions to expel Alexander Long, representative from the second district of Ohio, and B. G. Harris, of Maryland, for treasonable language, were up for discussion. Mr. Long delivered a set speech on Friday, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of recognizing the Rebel Confederacy. On Saturday Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, proposed a resolution expelling him for the language used. During the debate Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made a speech which alternately excited the derision and the indignation of the House, endorsing Mr. Long's speech, declaring that not a man or dollar would he vote for this "infernal war" that the South was not brought into subjection yet, and "God Almighty grant that it never may be," &c. The resolution expelling Mr. Long was finally postponed, until after his speech had appeared in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Washburn then submitted a resolution expelling Mr. Harris from the House for the treasonable expressions he had uttered in debate. On the resolution the House voted yes 81, nays 53. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the resolution was rejected. Mr. Schenk then submitted a resolution characterizing the words used by Mr. Harris as treasonable, and declaring him an unworthy member of the House and thereby severely censured. This resolution of disrepute and censure was adopted—yeas 82, nays 18.

**PARADE OF PICKPOCKETS AT A FAIR.** A novel incident marked the opening of the great fair in New York on Monday night. It seems three pickpockets were caught in the act of "operating" on the pockets of visitors. They were dressed in the height of fashion, and had the appearance of accomplished gentlemen. Immediately on their arrest by the police, each one was compelled to wear on his breast a large label, bearing the word "pickpocket." In this predicament they were compelled, in the presence of thousands of spectators to march through every department of the fair buildings. One of them, quite a handsome man, was required to head the procession, with a policeman on each arm.

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM ONTO.** The election in Cincinnati on Monday gives a majority of 4,981 for the Union ticket, against 1,149 last Spring—a Union gain of over 3,800 votes. The Union majority in Dayton—Vallentyne's home—was 300, and in Cleveland 1,500. In Columbus, Cincinnati and other cities, the Union gains were also very large.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, April 19, 1864.

The Choice of the People for President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as may seem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left to where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the district committee are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumph of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

W. W. MOYER, Chairman.

Geo. W. HANLEY, Secretary.

W. W. HALL.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the Union County Committee on Monday the 25th day of April, at 10 o'clock at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg. The attendance of every member is requested.

D. MCCONAGHY, Chairman.

Wm. R. MEALS, Sec'y.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Borough—D. McConaghy, Wm. B. Meals, F. B. Pickens, J. B. Butler, Charles Horner, John T. McHenry, D. A. Buckler, A. G. Harper, Wm. Taylor.

Butler twp.—Charles Detrick, Fred. Harzill, Berwick twp.—J. Koller, Samuel Metzger, Berwick twp.—George Wolf, Joseph Keyser, Cumberland twp.—John Hamilton, Henry Myers, Union twp.—John Kelly, Jacob Little, Freedom twp.—John Cunningham, Samuel Morris, Franklin twp.—Joseph Lush, Albert Tunkley, Gettysburg twp.—Ephraim Myers, Joseph Lush, Hamilton twp.—Edward Hildebrand, Wm. Wolf, Hamilton twp.—Capt. Ebenezer McCauley, Capt. Thomas Dick.

Harrisburg—L. W. Pierson, Francis Conlan, Liberty twp.—Peter Keady, Wm. Seabrook, Luthersburg twp.—John Weller, Michael Shriver, Menallen twp.—Samuel Meek, John Wilson, Mountjoy twp.—Silas M. Horner, John Hartman, Mountjoy twp.—George Hagerman, Jacob Lott, Oxford twp.—Frank Harris, Francis Marshall, Reading twp.—John Brengle, Samuel Overholzer, Strahan twp.—Joseph Benner, Eden Norris, Tyrone twp.—Jacob Herch, John F. Hoack, Union twp.—Samuel P. Young, J. H. Feick.

The quota of this Borough is now full on all the calls.

Our former townsmen, Mr. Jacob P. Hoover, has removed from Martinsburg, Blair county, to Woodbury, Bedford co.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. M. Sherry for a report upon the condition of the Charitable Institutions of Pennsylvania.

Sergt. Leander Cunningham, of Freedom township, has been appointed to a clerkship in the War Department, and has entered upon his duties.

The malicious mischief practiced in this place almost nightly should be stopped at once. Even thieving is becoming common. The "Borough fathers" have the remedy in their hands—why not enforce it? Something must be done in this matter by somebody, or the evil will become altogether insufferable, if not unmanageable.

A number of men from the 87th Pa. Regiment are now at home on furlough, having re-enlisted for the war. There have also been a number of the Pennsylvania Reserves at home on a visit. There are quite a number of Capt. Hunter's men who have re-enlisted at home just now. They are all from this town and vicinity. They look hearty, and appear to have endured the hardships of the service well.

The Shoe Store of Mr. John L. Holzworth, on Chambersburg street, was broken into on Saturday night last, and robbed of a considerable amount of goods.

C. B. Haas, Esq., of the Washington House, had a quantity of meat stolen on the same night, and Capt. Frederick Dirhl, of Franklin township, we understand was recently served in the same manner.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Central Sanitary Fair," which is to be held in Philadelphia in June. It is a noble enterprise, and one in which every person should feel a great interest, and we hope that every effort will be made to send contributions, especially relics from the battle field.

A bill is about to be introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Governor to provide and present to General Meade a gold medal, and a suitable testimonial to the Pennsylvania officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

SENATOR HICKS.—The Cambridge Herald says that Senator Hicks is fast improving in health. He is now at his farm, "Appleby," near Cambridge.

A great tobacco fair will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of June.

## The Great Central Fair.

A great Central Fair, is to be held in Philadelphia the first week in June, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, for the purpose of replenishing its Treasury, that it may be able to continue its ministrations to the wants of our patriotic soldiers.

The undersigned, having been constituted a County Committee, for the County of Adams, invite the co-operation of all the friends of the soldiers in the County in doing what they can to further this humane undertaking. We suggest that committees be organized in every township in the County, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for this Central Fair of our State. Contributions of all kinds of a money value are solicited from the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant. Arms and trophies from the battle field are also desired for exhibition or sale. If for exhibition alone, they will be returned in good condition after the fair.

The ladies especially are solicited to prepare all kinds of needle work, and anything else that may be converted by sale into money. They are also earnestly solicited to prepare articles from the mosses, grass, ferns, pines, &amp;c., taken from the Gettysburg battle-field and send to the fair for sale. We appeal to all to go to work at once and do something for the humane project. A general depository for articles from this County will be designated in a few days.

Mrs. J. F. Fahnestock, David Willis, Mrs. R. C. Harper, E. G. Fahnestock, Mrs. G. Schaeffer, J. B. Danner, Mrs. David Willis, T. D. Carson, Mrs. D. A. Huebner, J. T. McHenry, Mrs. T. D. Carson, Mrs. Joseph Beran, Mrs. Annie Danner, Mrs. H. E. Buehler, Mrs. Robert Horner.

Death of a Distinguished Soldier.

John C. Rivers, Esq., the veteran editor and politician, died at his residence near Washington, yesterday, in the 69th year of his age. The deceased was well known as one of the late firm of Blair &amp; Rivers, the publishers of the Washington Globe, the government organ during Gen. Jackson's administration, and more recently as the sole proprietor of the same paper, its columns being devoted to the publication of the official debates of Congress. He was a man of enlarged experience in public affairs, and noted for great decision of character and enterprise, and great liberality. His death will be severely felt in Washington, his contributions in aid of the poor and friendless, and to every laudable enterprise were of the most generous character.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—A very important case was decided in the District Court of Philadelphia on Saturday. The defendant in the case had agreed to pay a yearly ground rent of \$570, "lawful silver money of the United States, each dollar weighing seven-tenths pennyweight and six grains at least."

When the rent became due the defendant tendered the amount in United States Treasury notes, which plaintiff refused to receive, demanding silver dollars. Suit was brought, and the defendant pleaded tender as aforesaid. To this plea the plaintiff filed a replication, averring that the defendant did not tender in silver dollars, etc., but in promissory notes or paper money of the United States, of the nominal value of \$286, but 40 per cent. less exchangeable value. To this the defendant filed a special demurrer, averring that the promissory notes so tendered were lawful money of the United States, and a legal tender in payment of all debts. On Saturday the court rendered its judgement that the treasury notes are a legal tender, and should have been received in payment of the rent, and that the special agreement was of no avail.

The new two cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress, resembles, as much as anything can, a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

There will soon be an abundant supply of nickel cents. The present small nickel cent weighs 72 grains, and contains eight per cent of copper and twelve of nickel. The new cent will weigh only 48 grains, and will consist of ninety five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin.

George H. Stuart, president of the United States Christian Commission, in company with the Rev. Dr. Kirk and prominent citizens of New York and Boston, have returned from a visit of the Army of the Potomac. Dr. Kirk preached at General Meade's headquarters on Sunday. Amongst the generals present were Meade, Humphreys, Williams, and Patrick. The Commission is very popular with the officers and men, and the work is in a flourishing condition.

BURNS OF GETTYSBURG, VOTES FOR GUANT.—At the New York Sanitary Fair, on Friday evening, Burns, the Gettysburg farmer, stepped up to the book in which the votes for the army sword, to be presented to one of our generals are registered, and entered his vote for Lieutenant General Grant.

A great tobacco fair will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of June.

## The Great Fall in Gold.

Gold was quoted as high as eighty-seven premium at New York yesterday, but closed at seventy-seven.

There is no one who is not directly interested in the state of the gold market, for the prices of the very necessities of life advance with the advance of the premium. The Secretary of the Treasury, when he asked Congress to grant him the power to sell the surplus gold in his possession, obtained a great weapon; with it the Government can at least check the extravagance of speculation. That extravagance eclipsed itself yesterday, when the premium on gold advanced from 79 per cent. premium to the unprecedented figure of 88. Fluctuating then it fell to 70 1/2, closing there after steady sales.

This remarkable fall of 12 per cent. in one day was not an accidental reaction, and the people, who profit by it, must thank the legitimate influence of the Government, if not its actual interference. It is stated, in a telegraph from New York, the very centre of the gold speculation, that the great fall is caused by a report that Mr. GRASS has drawn for \$80,000 pounds sterling against the gold sent from California last year. If this be the effect of the mere report of such a fact, what will be the influence of the fact itself? There is no power that can prevent the steady and natural advance of the premium if the expansion of the currency by State banks is permitted, and if the necessary taxation is deferred; and no credit can at anytime make a paper dollar absolutely as good as a gold dollar. It is, therefore, natural and right that a sound national currency should be exchanged at a certain moderate discount for specie. But there is no reason, except the combination of speculators, why gold should now be quoted at 70 1/2. Government cannot bring it below a certain average, but it can prevent it from reaching an unnatural premium. This the history of yesterday proves conclusively, and if the gold speculators continue their attempts to run it up among the nineties, Mr. GRASS will doubtless use the immense power he holds without mercy. There is a satisfaction in knowing that the Government is able to keep down the prices of tea, coffee, butter, and sugar, and that it has already successfully opposed those speculations which tend to increase them unnecessarily.

The York Press says: We received the following letter from Lieut. Col. Stable, commanding 87th Reg't Pa. Vol., in relation to the report put in circulation that our troops who met with such a disastrous defeat under Miroy, near Winchester, last summer, were required to pay for the guns, stores, etc., captured by the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS 87th Reg't P. V., 1st Brigade, 3d Div., 6th A. C., April 6, 1864.

The report in circulation in York, as to the men of this regiment being compelled to pay for the loss of commissary stores, &amp;c., in the valley, last summer, whilst under the command of General Miroy, is entirely untrue. The regiment has been paid up to the first of March 1864, and no deduction made for any purpose of that kind. If any order obliging us to pay for the losses at Winchester has been issued, it has not been received at these Headquarters.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

J. A. STAIBLE, Lt. Col. 87th.

A dispatch from Cairo brings an account of a horrible massacre at Fort Pillow, Columbus, Ky., which reads very much like a sensation story. As stated yesterday the surrender of the fort had been demanded by the Confederates, and refused by the Union officer in command. A battle ensued on Tuesday, and the Confederates (said to be under Gen. Forrest, and 6,000 strong), by force of overwhelming numbers overpowered the Union troops and compelled a surrender. The garrison was composed of both whites and blacks. According to the dispatch, a general massacre of the prisoners followed, and blacks being indiscriminately bayoneted, shot or sabred, and many of the dead bodies of the colored troops mutilated and burned. Out of 600 comprising the garrison only about two hundred are said to have been left alive. Of the wounded, 57 were allowed to be brought away under a flag of truce to Cairo, and during the trip eight of them died. Major Booth, Capt. Bradford, and several other Union officers from Tennessee, among the killed. Major Bradford, who took command when Major Booth fell, was captured and is reported to have made his escape. The Confederates, it is also stated, captured six guns, and destroyed or carried away a large amount of stores. It was thought they would move towards Memphis, Paducah, Kentucky, but had also been attacked, but the result is not known.

MILITARY CHANGES.—It is stated in military circles that Colonel James A. Mulligan, pursuant to orders issued from headquarters of General Sigel's Department, has assumed command of all that portion of the Railroad Department from Back Creek to the Ohio river. Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been assigned the command of the post of Cumberland.—Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph.

The steamer Harvest Moon has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing up Admiral Dahlgren, who has again been unsuccessful in obtaining the body of his son.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—William D. Ticknor, Esq., an eminent Boston publisher, of the firm of Ticknor &amp; Fields, died suddenly this morning at the Continental Hotel.

The Department of the Monongahela has been merged into that of the Susquehanna, and General Brooks, who commanded the former, has been assigned to duty under Gen. Butler.

## Extensive Swindling in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—There was great excitement in business circles yesterday on discovering that the firm of Bidwell &amp; Co. had left the city on Wednesday night, leaving a large amount of debts unsatisfied. They came here in December last and opened a commission store on Sycamore street. They wormed themselves into the confidence of business men, and consummated a grand scheme of swindling on Wednesday by purchasing from five hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars' worth of jewelry of nearly all the Fourth street jewelers, and a great deal of ready made clothing. A female accomplice also ran up large bills at the fur stores. The bills were to be paid the next day, but when the creditors appeared, the store was found closed up and the firm, gone it is thought to Canada. By the aid of accomplices they have been able to defraud houses in other cities. They had glassware from Pittsburgh, oils from Cleveland, wines from New York, and various produce from the country stores, for sale on commission. This stuff they sold and pocketed the gross proceeds. The extent of their swindling operations is not yet fully known. It is supposed they have made from twenty to twenty five thousand dollars by the operations of the past three months.

The Attack on Mobile.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Ship Island, March 26th, says of the attack on Mobile:

On the 20th, eight men came from Fort Powell, and admit the fact of our killing 2 and wounding 15 by the first day's fight; but on the five subsequent days no person was hurt, as when our firing got too hot for them, they left it to our mercy and went into their holes. But our mortars eventually uncovered their magazines, when they all left the fort and went off in lances, leaving not a soul in the place until night, when they returned. They have greatly strengthened Fort Powell, and mounted six more guns on it; also covered their magazines more securely by placing sand bags on top six feet deeper than before.

Our mortar fleet will leave this Sunday very soon, I presume, for some other field of action. Everything about here remains very quiet, except the weather.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 14.—The Third Division of the Second Corps, commanded by General Birney was reviewed to day by General Hancock, and presented a fine appearance. General Meade and Staff were present, and complimented the Division and its Commander on its efficiency.

After the review the General's park of some refreshments with John M. Houts, at his invitation, and afterwards with General Birney. The day was beautiful.

A rumor prevails in camp this morning, that the Rebels have been seen on the Blue Ridge, but no credit is given it.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is reported in the Army of the Potomac that General Lee has issued orders directing his officers to send all their spare baggage to Richmond before the 9th instant (Saturday) last, as after that date the railroad would be used exclusively in bringing up reinforcements for his army.

The guerrillas are again becoming dangerously active. On Monday night they captured in the vicinity of Union Mills, near Bull Run battle field, six—or as some reports have it—thirteen of our men, and killed a Captain in the 2nd Pennsylvania Reserves.

ARMS TO BE SURRENDERED.—General Sigel, commanding the military department at Wheeling, West Virginia has issued an order that no person residing within the department on or south of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and not belonging to the army of the United States, will be allowed to keep or bear arms, except those belonging to the State militia, &amp;c. All other persons, loyal or disloyal, will deliver their arms to the nearest commanding officer or military provost marshal, with their names affixed thereto, so that they may be properly cared for, and returned when the public safety will admit.

All such arms will be sent either to Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, or Charlestown, and turned over to the proper officer.

CAMP MEETING.—Facilities are not afforded in this place to attend public worship without being continually annoyed by repeated calls on the Almighty to bless, protect and defend the President of the United States "and all connected with him in authority." In view of this lamentable condition of affairs we would suggest that all who are opposed to "prayer for their enemies," [as the Bible unwisely teaches] furnish themselves with shelter tents and three days rations, and adjourn to some quiet, sequestered spot and have a regular old fashioned consolidated "bush" meeting. No prayer to be offered, unless for special acquaintances.—Shippensburg News.

A marriage took place at Newport last week, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom, Lewis A. Horton, of Plainfield, N. J., having no hands to use. He collapsed in the navy at the commencement of the war and after undergoing every kind of hardship, had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has, by general order, notified all soldiers, citizens and other non-combatants to move to the rear on or before the 16th, because of the approach of "the time when this army may be expected to resume active operations." The order means that he may move any time after the 16th; that he don't care who knows it, and that he will have none but fighting men with him when he does move.

New York, April 9.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall, with \$45,000 in specie. She brings 400 passengers, and left San Francisco March 14th, two days later than the mail steamer. There is no news by this arrival. The Illinois saw nothing of the pirate Alabama.

A New Orleans journal of the 7th inst. says that the French have occupied Matamoros without any opposition, and that all communication with the interior was for the time being interrupted.

## Speech of Mr. Breckinridge of Ky.

At a Convention of Union men held at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 11th inst., resolutions repudiating the Guthrie Practice call to send delegates to the Chicago Convention were repudiated, and resolutions in favor of sending delegates to the Baltimore National Union Convention were adopted. Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, who was present, gave his views in relation to Mr. Clellan and to the Kentucky Conservative Union party. The report of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

After the organization, Dr. Breckinridge was called upon to address the audience, which, though in feeble health, he did, with his usual terseness, and with occasional severity, it was not quite the energy of his younger years. He declined altogether to discuss the questions that have been passed through during the past three years, and the facts settled on the field of battle, but considered the actual situation of affairs, and the immediate duty required of Kentuckians in Kentucky. There was at present wide spread distrust and uneasiness of the Union cause, and in all the States there were organizations and parties arraying themselves against the Government and giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The question for Kentuckians was to decide whether they would change their relations to the Government, or still adhere to its support? For himself, he was determined, as he declared three years ago, that, when nobody in Kentucky knew what stand to take, to live and die a loyal citizen; to stand by the nation as long as there was a nation to stand by. The pending question with Union men of Kentucky was whether they should be turned over bodily to the Union Conservative National Convention, to assemble at Chicago. He characterized it as one of the aliases which the rogue always takes to cover up his cowardly. It would be no Union Convention, as it would be composed of those who had sympathized with the Vallandigham party of Ohio, and the Guthrie party of Kentucky. It would be a piece of the demagogic character of those factions. The object of that Convention was to nominate McClellan, whom it was impossible to elect, and who, if elected, would destroy the national cause. The ulterior object was to split the Union party in Kentucky, and if possible, defeat it in the election of a President. He warned Kentuckians against being drawn into such a suicidal course.

Destructive Fire at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At midnight on Wednesday a fire broke out at Oil City, on Main street, below the post office, and destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the property destroyed was Windsor's hardware, sheet iron and tin shop; the St. Nicholas restaurant, and part of the blocks known as the "Arcade" and "Michigan." No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire except by pulling down the buildings and oil sheds, and putting wet blankets on the roofs. The post office was saved by pulling down the adjoining building above, towards the Petroleum House. The amount of damage and insurance not known.

Six Soldiers Blown to Pieces.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 11.—A cannon of Crosswell's Illinois Battery exploded this noon on the railroad crossing in front of the depot, killing privates Jacob Eglehart, John Olson, William Humphreys, David Roach, William Matheson, and Horace Allen, and wounding George Barnes and Wm. Ryan. Several bodies of the killed were blown to atoms, portions where of were found five hundred feet distant. The horses attached to the cannon were killed. The railroad depot was badly shaken. One citizen had his thigh broken, and several others were slightly injured.

New York, April 16.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that one of the vessels built at Bordeaux for the rebels has been launched, and an English vessel is lying there with her equipments. Her builder has been compelled by the French government to give bond that none of the vessel's crew is constructing shall pass into Confederate hands.

The two iron clads will not be ready for launching for three months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consort into the water.

The French government has enclosed the pirate Rappahannock in a dock at Calais and placed a man-of-war in front of it.

CAIRO, April 11.—Last night the guerrillas burned two houses and stole several horses on the opposite side of the river from Cairo. A squad was reported to have been to day on the Kentucky shore, between here and Columbus, not more than ten miles from Cairo.

Since Forrest's late operations, a large number of refugees are flocking into Memphis, awaiting transportation North, than at any previous time since the beginning of the war.

New York, April 12.—The Times has a letter from the United States steamer Arkansas, at New Orleans, on the 2d inst., reporting that the rebel steamer Clifton, formerly the United States gunboat of that name, while attempting to run the blockade of Sabine Pass, on the night of the 21st of March, with over 700 bales of cotton, got aground, and the rebels had to burn her to prevent her falling into our hands. She was totally consumed. A large side wheel steamer, with four thousand arms for the rebels, ran into Volcano, after being driven off from Galveston by our fleet.

General Sedgwick, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in response to General Hooker's assertion that he disobeyed orders at the battle of Chancellorsville stated that the attack ordered was made as soon as possible, and failed on account of meeting with superior force.

It should be stated that Gen. Sedgwick visited Washington, under the recent orders for the first time since he has been in command.

LARGE SALE.—The Mont Alto Iron Works have been sold by Major Hughes, for \$250,000; and a new organization is about to be formed to operate largely on the premises. A railroad will probably be constructed from the ore mines to Scotland, and the manufacture of iron will be commenced on a large scale. Maj. Hughes still retains an interest.

General Sedgwick and many other officers went to the front this morning. General Hinks, who has succeeded Gen. Marston as commandant at the prisoners' depot at Point Lookout, is perfecting the organization of a regiment of reconstructed rebels.

## The Explosion in Philadelphia—Terrible Power of Steam.

An account of the explosion of the steam boiler at Merrick &amp; Co.'s foundry, in Washington street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, was published yesterday. Seven persons were killed and a number wounded. The following additional particulars of the catastrophe we copy from the Philadelphia papers:

The boiler, which for safety had been placed in the centre of the block, in a low building, outside of and away from the main building, was a new one, having been in use but a few days. It stood close to one of the same size, which had been in use for a long time, until recently, and was an ordinary tubular one, of about twenty-four tons weight. The character of the explosion may be judged by the fact that the mass of the boiler was lifted from its bed, and carried over the top of the other boiler a distance of from thirty five to forty feet, falling through the roof of the chipping shop, a frame building, which with several of the neighboring shops, was nearly demolished. The boiler house a small brick structure, was totally demolished—not one brick being left standing upon another. The bricks were thrown in all directions, some of them being carried over in Fifth street, two hundred feet off, and not a few into Federal street a greater distance.

A piece of iron girder passed through the house of Mr. Jolly, standing back from Fifth street, opposite the foundry. The fragment crossed the parlor, traversed the house from the front to the rear, and landed in the yard. The front wall was fifteen inches thick, and several partition walls were also broken through. Mr. Jolly was in the room overhead, and was in the act of bringing his children down to let them look out of the front windows. The terrific crash almost deprived the lady of her senses. Another flying missile accidentally entered the house of Boyd Adams. It passed through one of the windows, narrowly missing his wife and a child in her arms.

The smoke stack was carried with great force to the roof of the machine shop, which is five stories in height, and partially buried itself there, one-half of it being forced through the roof.

A large brace, belonging to the boiler, about six feet in length, was carried up into the air, and coming down near the main entrance of the establishment, bored a hole through the roof and fell to the ground.

Aid the crash of material of falling beams, or splinters, a lad found himself on the roof, and was astonished at the unusual method of his elevation that he called down to Mr. Richard Newsum, who was just in the shop. "Say, Mr. Newsum," shouted the lad, "how in the—did I get up here, anyhow?" He was not injured. One of the killed was standing at the time of the explosion in conversation with a fellow workman, named Morris Agan. In a moment he disappeared, and yet Mr. Agan escaped without a scratch.

The large windows of St. Alphonsus' church were wrecked in a bad manner. The gardens of Mr. Baxter, in Fifth street, were well sprinkled with bricks, and a good deal of damage was done to his fine orchard of dwarf fruit trees. A single brick went through a second-story window where it demolished a handsome piece of furniture sent home only a day or two before.

A wild rush took place toward the building when the disaster occurred. A fearful panic was the first result. The ruins might have served to illustrate an earthquake in C. rams, and among them lay the dead and the wounded.

New York, April 12.—The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool March 20th, via Queenstown on the 20th, has arrived.

The steamer City of New York struck a rock off Queenstown, Ireland, and is a total wreck. Her passengers and specie were safely landed. The water was over her upper deck at high water.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Prussians attempted to storm Duple on the 24th, and were repulsed after an engagement of five hours along the entire line.

The latest advices from Vienna, in a telegram to the Times, announces that the conference on the Danish question will commence at London, April 12th.

There is nothing important from the seat of war. Only one small encounter is reported at Grunewald.

Austria has given a pledge to England that she will not send war vessels into the Baltic.

The morning Post continues to express a belief in the alleged Holy Alliance.